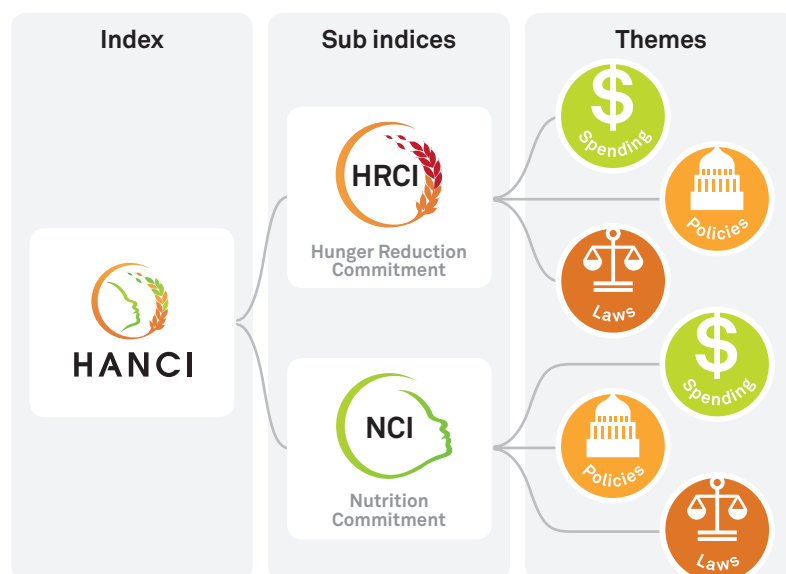


Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)

Key data for Nigeria



The structure of the HANCI








Existing rates of: **Hunger** 8.5% of population **Stunting** 41% of children under 5 **Wasting** 14% of children under 5

Sources: WHO and measuredhs.com

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. The comparative approach of the index means that country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

Strong performance

-  The Nigerian government promotes complementary feeding practices and 91% of children aged 6–59 months received 2 high doses of vitamin A supplements within the last year.
-  The National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan sets out time bound nutrition targets and has set up an intersectoral coordinating body - the National Nutrition Committee.
-  Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys enable policymakers to have access to up to date information.
-  The Right to Food is enshrined in the constitution of Nigeria.
-  Nigeria has enshrined many, though not all provisions of the International Code for Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes in domestic law."

Areas for improvement

-  Government investments in health are low at 4.4% of public spending, far below the African Union's Abuja Declaration which calls for this to be 15%.
-  There is no separate budget for nutrition.
-  Nigeria invests fairly well in agriculture (7% of public spending), however this does not yet meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
-  Only 58% of the population has access to improved water sources and 31% has access to sanitation.
-  Only 58% of women aged 15–49 were attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel.
-  Institutional, legal and market frameworks for accessing land have been put in place, however they do not always help poor rural households gain secure land tenure. Moreover, agricultural research and extension services are weak and do not address the needs of poor farmers.
-  While the constitution of Nigeria enshrines the right to food and to social security, women's economic rights and property rights could be strengthened to reduce their vulnerability to hunger. Some of these rights exist on paper but are not effectively enforced.
-  Social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
-  There is substantial scope for improving the civil registration system; currently less than half of life births are covered. This potentially limits children from gaining access to basic services.

Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)

Key data for Nigeria



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

● Strong performance ● Areas for improvement

Public spending

	Score	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending	7%	18th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending	4.4%	40th

Policies

Access to land (security of tenure)	Moderate	34th
Access to agricultural research and extension services	Moderate	35th
Coverage of civil registration system - live births (latest year)	30%	24th
Status of welfare regime	4	10th

Laws

Level of constitutional protection of the right to food	High	Joint 1st
Women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ¹	0.5	Joint 6th
Women's economic rights	Negligible	Joint 33rd
Constitutions recognising the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st

¹ Scores range from 0 (no or limited legal rights for women) to 1 (equal access)

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending

	Score	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition	No	Joint 24th

Policies

Vitamin A supplements for children (6-59 months) in last year	91%	25th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	58%	33rd
Population with access to improved sanitation	31%	25th
Health care visits for pregnant women	58%	38th
Nutrition features in national development policies ²	Weak	34th
National nutrition policy, plan or strategy (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st

Laws

Efforts to enshrine the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in domestic law	Many aspects enshrined	Joint 19th
---	------------------------	------------

² Score indicates mentions of key search terms in key docs / no. of pages